

UNITED STATES COAST PILOT CORRECTIONS

COAST PILOT 5 33 Ed 2005 Change No. 17 LAST NM 46/05

Page 187—Paragraphs 3172 to 3175; read:

(6) *Danger zone.* All waters within an area along the northeast side of the Naval Air Station on Boca Chica Key defined by a line beginning at

24°35.472'N., 81°41.824'W.; thence proceed in a northerly direction to a point at

24°36.289'N., 81°41.437'W.; thence proceed westerly to a point at

24°36.392'N., 81°41.970'W.; thence to a point on shore at

24°35.698'N., 81°41.981'W.

(FR 11/7/05)

51/05

Page 188—Paragraph 3220, line 3; read:

§334.635 Hillsborough Bay and waters contiguous to MacDill Air Force Base, Fla.; restricted area.

(a) *The area.* The restricted area shall encompass all navigable waters of the United States, as defined at 33 CFR 329, within the following boundaries. Commencing from the shoreline at the northeast portion of the base at

27°51'52.901"N., 82°29'18.329"W., thence directly to 27°52'00.672"N., 82°28'51.196"W., thence directly to 27°51'28.859"N., 82°28'10.412"W., thence directly to 27°51'01.067"N., 82°27'45.355"W., thence directly to 27°50'43.248"N., 82°27'36.491"W., thence directly to 27°50'19.817"N., 82°27'35.466"W., thence directly to 27°49'38.865"N., 82°27'43.642"W., thence directly to 27°49'20.204"N., 82°27'47.517"W., thence directly to 27°49'06.112"N., 82°27'52.750"W., thence directly to 27°48'52.791"N., 82°28'05.943"W., thence directly to 27°48'45.406"N., 82°28'32.309"W., thence directly to 27°48'52.162"N., 82°29'26.672"W., thence directly to 27°49'03.600"N., 82°30'23.629"W., thence directly to 27°48'44.820"N., 82°31'10.000"W., thence directly to 27°49'09.350"N., 82°32'24.556"W., thence directly to 27°49'38.620"N., 82°33'02.444"W., thence directly to 27°49'56.963"N., 82°32'45.023"W., thence directly to 27°50'05.447"N., 82°32'48.734"W., thence directly to 27°50'33.715"N., 82°32'45.220"W., thence directly to a

point on the western shore of the base at

27°50'42.836"N., 82°32'10.972"W. The restricted area will encompass an existing Danger Zone (§334.630).

(b) *The regulations.* (1) All persons, vessels, and other craft are prohibited from entering, transiting, anchoring, or drifting within the area described in paragraph (a) of this section for any reason without the permission of the Commander, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, or his/her authorized representative.

(2) The restriction noted in paragraph (b)(1) of this section is in effect 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(c) *Enforcement.* The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commander, MacDill Air Force Base, Florida, and/or such persons or agencies as he/she may designate.

(FR 11/7/05)

51/05

COAST PILOT 5 33 Ed 2005 Change No. 18

Page 193—Paragraphs 3364 to 3368; read:

(b) *The regulations.* (1) All persons, vessels, and other craft are prohibited from entering the waters described in paragraph (a) of this section for any reason. All vessels and craft, including pleasure vessels and craft (sailing, motorized, and/or rowed or self-propelled), private and commercial fishing vessels, other commercial vessels, barges, and all other vessels and craft, except vessels owned or operated by the United States and/or a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency are restricted from transiting, anchoring, or drifting within the above described area, or within 500 feet of any quay, pier, wharf, or levee along the Naval Air Station Pensacola shoreline abutting, nor may such vessels or crafts or persons approach within 500 feet of any United States owned or operated vessel transiting, anchored, or moored within the waters described in paragraph (a) of this section. The Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola, or his/her designee, or the Commanding Officer of a vessel of the United States operating within the said area, may grant special permission to a person, vessel, or craft to enter upon the waters subject to the restrictions aforementioned.

(2) The existing "Navy Channel" adjacent to the north shore of Magazine Point, by which vessels enter and egress Bayous Davenport and Grande into Pensacola Bay shall remain open to all craft except in those extraordinary circumstances where the Commanding Officer, N.A.S. or his/her designee determines that risk to the installation, its personnel, or property is so great and so imminent that closing the channel to all but designated military craft is required for security reasons, or as directed by higher authority. This section will not preclude the closure of the channel as part of a security exercise; however, such closures of said channel will be limited in duration and scope to the maximum extent so as not to interfere with the ability of private vessels to use the channel for navigation in public waters adjacent thereto not otherwise limited by this regulation.

(3) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commanding Officer of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, and such agencies he/she may designate.

(FR 11/7/05)

51/05

Page 194—Paragraphs 3374 to 3376; read:

(b) *The regulations.* (1) The area is established as a Naval Air Station small boat operations and training area.

(2) All persons, vessels, and other craft are prohibited from entering the waters described in paragraph (a) of this section for any reason. All vessels and craft, including pleasure vessels and craft (sailing, motorized, and/or rowed or self-propelled), private and commercial fishing vessels, other commercial vessels, barges, and all other vessels and craft, except vessels owned or operated by the United States and/or a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency are restricted from entering, transiting, anchoring, drifting or otherwise navigating within the area described in paragraph (a) of this section.

(3) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by

the Commanding Officer, Naval Air Station Pensacola and/or such persons or agencies he/she may designate.
(FR 11/7/05) 51/05

COAST PILOT 5 33 Ed 2005 Change No. 19
Page 192—Paragraphs 3320 to 3324; read:

§334.760 Naval Support Activity Panama City and Alligator Bayou, a tributary of St. Andrew Bay, Fla.; naval restricted area.

(a) *The area.* The waters within an area beginning at a point located along the shore at the southern end of the facility designated by latitude 30°09'45.6"N., longitude 85°44'20.6"W.; thence proceed 100 feet waterward of the mean high water line directly to a point at latitude 30°09'46.8"N., longitude 85°44'20.6"W. From this position the line meanders irregularly, following the shoreline at a minimum distance of 100 feet from the mean high water line to a point at latitude 30°10'16.7"N., longitude 85°45'01.2"W. located east of the south side of the entrance to Alligator Bayou; thence directly across the entrance to a point at latitude 30°10'23.4"N., longitude 85°45'05.7"W. located east of the north side of the entrance to Alligator Bayou; thence continuing the northerly meandering, following the shoreline at a minimum distance of 100 feet from the mean high water line to a point at latitude 30°11'11.3"N., longitude 85°45'02.8"W.; thence directly to the shoreline to a point at latitude 30°11'12.3"N., longitude 85°45'03.2"W. This encompasses an area reaching from the southern extent described to the northern extent described and extending from the mean high water line waterward a minimum distance of approximately 100 feet.

(b) *The regulations.* (1) No vessel, person, or other craft shall enter, transit, anchor, drift or otherwise navigate within the area described in paragraph (a) of this section for any reason without written permission from the Officer in Charge, Naval Support Activity Panama City, Panama City Beach, Florida, or his/her authorized representative.

(2) The restriction noted in paragraph (b)(1) of this section is in effect 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

(3) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Officer in Charge, Naval Support Activity Panama City, Panama City Beach Florida, and such agencies as he/she may designate.

(FR 11/7/05) 51/05

Page 192—Paragraph 3339 to Page 193—Paragraph 3344; read:

§334.775 Naval Air Station Pensacola, Pensacola Bay, Pensacola and Gulf Breeze, Fla.; naval restricted area.

(a) *The areas.* (1) Bounded by a line drawn in the direction of 180°T from the position latitude 30°20'44"N., longitude 87°17'18"W. (near the Naval Air Station, due south of the Officer's Club) to position latitude 30°20'09"N., longitude 87°17'18"W. thence 94°T to position latitude 30°20'07"N., longitude 87°16'41"W., thence 49°T to position latitude 30°20'37"N., longitude 87°16'01"W. (southwest end of Lexington finger pier), thence along the shoreline to point of origin.

(2) The waters within an area enclosed by the following points: Beginning at latitude 30°21.58'N., longitude

87°12.49'W.; thence to latitude 30°20.25'N., longitude 87°11.00'W.; thence to latitude 30°20.28'N., longitude 87°14.27'W.; thence to the point of beginning. This encompasses a large triangular area north of Santa Rosa Island and west of the land area between Fair Point and Deer Point.

(b) *The restrictions.* (1) The area described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section will normally be in use Monday through Wednesday between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. and one evening from 4 p.m. until 8 p.m., every other week.

(2) The area described in paragraph (a)(2) of this section will normally be utilized Wednesday through Friday between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m. for parasail operations.

(3) During those times that specific missions, exercises, or training operations are being conducted, the U.S. Navy vessels and/or crafts designated as essential to the operation(s) by proper U.S. Navy authority shall have the right-of-way. All other vessels and crafts are required to keep clear of and remain 300 yards from all naval vessels engaged in said operations. Approaching within 300 yards of vessels and/or crafts while they are engaged in operations and/or training exercises is prohibited.

(4) Vessel traffic through the restricted area will remain open during operations and/or exercises; however, mariners shall exercise extreme caution and be on the lookout for swimmers, small craft and helicopters when transiting the area. It should be presumed by all mariners that Navy operations and/or exercises are being conducted whenever military craft and/or helicopters are operating within the restricted area.

(5) Any problems encountered regarding Navy operations/exercises within the restricted area should be addressed to "Navy Pensacola Command" on Channel 16 (156.6 MHz) for resolution and/or clarification.

(6) The regulations in this section shall be enforced by the Commander of the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Florida, and such agencies as he/she may designate.

(FR 11/7/05) 51/05

COAST PILOT 5 33 Ed 2005 Change No. 20
Page 202—Paragraph 3548, line 8; read:

corals) and Antipatharia (black corals); or a part thereof.

Caribbean queen conch or *queen conch* means the species, *Strombus gigas*, or a part thereof.

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 220—Paragraph 3887; read:

(A) *Caribbean EEZ.* Traps or pots used in the Caribbean spiny lobster or Caribbean reef fish fisheries that are fished individually, rather than tied together in a trap line, must have at least one buoy attached that floats on the surface. Traps or pots used in the Caribbean spiny lobster or Caribbean reef fish fisheries that are tied together in a trap line must have at least one buoy that floats at the surface attached at each end of the trap line. Each buoy must display the official number and color code assigned to the vessel by Puerto Rico or the U.S. Virgin Islands, whichever is applicable.

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 232—Paragraph 4099, line 5; read:

by the Assistant Administrator or an authorized officer.

(1) *Gillnets and trammel nets in the Caribbean EEZ.* A gillnet or trammel net may not be used in the Caribbean EEZ to fish for Caribbean reef fish or Caribbean spiny lobster. Possession of a gillnet or trammel net and any Caribbean reef fish or Caribbean spiny lobster in or from the Caribbean EEZ is prima facie evidence of violation of this paragraph (1). A gillnet or trammel net used in the Caribbean EEZ to fish for any other species must be tended at all times.

(FR 10/28/05)

51/05

Page 232—Paragraph 4103; read:

(ii) No person may fish for or possess goliath grouper and Nassau grouper in or from the Caribbean EEZ. Such fish caught in the Caribbean EEZ must be released immediately with a minimum of harm.

(FR 10/28/05)

51/05

Page 232—Paragraph 4104, line 7; read:

molested, in order to remove the eggs.

(iv) No person may fish for, or possess on board a fishing vessel, a Caribbean queen conch in or from the Caribbean EEZ, except during October 1 through June 30 in the area east of 64°34'W. longitude which includes Lang Bank east of St. Croix, U.S. Virgin Islands.

(FR 10/28/05)

51/05

Page 233—Paragraph 4119; read:

(a) *Seasonal closures.* In addition to the other restrictions specified in this paragraph (a), fishing with pots, traps, bottom longlines, gillnets or trammel nets is prohibited year-round in the closed areas specified in paragraphs (a)(1), (a)(2), and (a)(3) of this section.

(FR 10/28/05)

51/05

Page 234—Paragraph 4125; read:

(3) *Grammanik Bank closed area.* (i) The Grammanik Bank closed area is bounded by rhumb lines connecting, in order, the following points:

Point	Latitude	Longitude
A	18°11.8'N.	64°56.3'W.
B	18°11.6'N.	64°56.2'W.
C	18°11.1'N.	64°57.8'W.
D	18°11.3'N.	64°57.9'W.
A	18°11.9'N.	64°56.3'W.

(ii) From February 1 through April 30, each year, no person may fish for or possess any species of fish, except highly migratory species, in or from the Grammanik Bank closed area. This prohibition on possession does not apply to such fish harvested and landed ashore prior to the closure. For the purpose of paragraph (a)(4) of this section, “fish” means finfish, mollusks, crustaceans, and all other forms of marine animal and plant life other than marine mammals and birds, “Highly migratory species” means

bluefin, bigeye, yellowfin, albacore, and skipjack tunas; swordfish; sharks (listed in Appendix A to part 635 of this title); and white marlin, blue marlin, sailfish, and longbill spearfish.

(4) *Red, black, tiger, yellowfin, or yellowedge grouper.* From February 1 through April 30, each year, no person may fish for or possess red, black, tiger, yellowfin, or yellowedge grouper in or from the Caribbean EEZ. This prohibition on possession does not apply to such grouper harvested and landed ashore prior to the closure.

(5) *Additional red hind closure.* From December 1 through the last day of February, each year, no person may fish for or possess red hind in or from the Caribbean EEZ west of 67°10'W. longitude. This prohibition on possession does not apply to red hind harvested and landed ashore prior to the closure.

(6) *Vermilion, black, silk, or blackfin snapper.* From October 1 through December 31, each year, no person may fish for or possess vermillion, black, silk, or blackfin snapper in or from the Caribbean EEZ. This prohibition on possession does not apply to such snapper harvested and landed ashore prior to the closure.

(7) *Lane or mutton snapper.* From April 1 through June 30, each year, no person may fish for or possess lane or mutton snapper in or from the Caribbean EEZ. This prohibition on possession does not apply to such snapper harvested and landed ashore prior to the closure.

(FR 10/28/05)

51/05

Page 242—Paragraph 4262; read:

(a) The following must be maintained with head and fins intact: cobia, king mackerel, and Spanish mackerel in or from the Gulf, Mid-Atlantic, or South Atlantic EEZ, except as specified for king mackerel in paragraph (g) of this section; dolphin and wahoo in or from the Atlantic EEZ; South Atlantic snapper-grouper in or from the South Atlantic EEZ, except as specified in paragraph (h) of this section; finfish in or from the Caribbean EEZ, except as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section; and finfish in or from the Gulf EEZ, except as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section. Such fish may be eviscerated, gilled, and scaled, but must otherwise be maintained in a whole condition.

(FR 10/28/05)

51/05

COAST PILOT 5 33 Ed 2005 Change No. 21

Page 242—Paragraphs 4265 to 4275; read:

(d) In the Gulf EEZ or Caribbean EEZ:

(1) Bait is exempt from the requirement to be maintained with head and fins intact.

(i) For the purpose of this paragraph (d)(1), “bait” means—

(A) Packaged, headless fish fillets that have the skin attached and are frozen or refrigerated;

(B) Headless fish fillets that have the skin attached and are held in brine; or

(C) Small pieces no larger than 3 in 3 (7.6 cm³) or strips no larger than 3 inches by 9 inches (7.6 cm by 22.9 cm) that have the skin attached and are frozen, refrigerated, or held in brine.

(ii) Paragraph (d)(1)(i) of this section notwithstanding—

ing, a finfish or part thereof possessed in or landed from the Gulf EEZ or Caribbean EEZ that is subsequently sold or purchased as a finfish species, rather than as bait, is not bait.

(2) Legal-sized finfish possessed for consumption at sea on the harvesting vessel are exempt from the requirement to have head and fins intact, provided—

- (i) Such finfish do not exceed any applicable bag limit;
- (ii) Such finfish do not exceed 1.5 lb (680 g) of finfish parts per person aboard; and
- (iii) The vessel is equipped to cook such finfish on board.

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 242—Paragraph 4277; read:

(f) Queen conch in or from the Caribbean EEZ must be maintained with meat and shell intact.

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 244—Paragraph 4325; read:

(b) *Escape mechanisms*—(1) *Caribbean EEZ*. (i) A fish trap used or possessed in the Caribbean EEZ must have a panel located on one side of the trap, excluding the top, bottom, and side containing the trap entrance. The opening covered by the panel must measure not less than 8 by 8 inches (20.3 by 20.3 cm). The mesh size of the panel may not be smaller than the mesh size of the trap. The panel must be attached to the trap with untreated jute twine with a diameter not exceeding 1/8 inch (3.2 mm). An access door may serve as the panel, provided it is on an appropriate side, it is hinged only at its bottom, its only other fastening is untreated jute twine with a diameter not exceeding 1/8 inch (3.2 mm), and such fastening is at the top of the door so that the door will fall open when such twine degrades. Jute twine used to secure a panel may not be wrapped or overlapped.

(10/28/05) 51/05

Page 246—Paragraph 4372; read:

(b) *Caribbean reef fish anchoring restriction*. The owner or operator of any fishing vessel, recreational or commercial, that fishes for or possesses Caribbean reef fish in or from the Caribbean EEZ must ensure that the vessel uses only an anchor retrieval system that recovers the anchor by its crown, thereby preventing the anchor from dragging along the bottom during recovery. For a grapnel hook, this could include an incorporated anchor rode reversal bar that runs parallel along the shank, which allows the rode to reverse and slip back toward the crown. For a fluke- or plow-type anchor, a trip line consisting of a line from the crown of the anchor to a surface buoy would be required.

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 259—Paragraphs 4616 to 4629; read:

I. Coelenterates—Phylum Coelenterata

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 260—Paragraphs 4751 to 4762; read:

II. Sea grasses—Phylum angiospermae

Halodule wrightii, Shoal grass

Halophila spp., Sea vines

Ruppia maritima, Widgeon grass

Syringodium filiforme, Manatee grass

Thalassia testudium, Turtle grass

Aquarium Trade Species in the Coral FMP—The following species are included for data collection purposes only.

I. Sponges—Phylum —Demospongiae

Aphimedon compressa, Erect rope sponge

Chondrilla nucula, Chicken liver sponge

Cynachirella alloclada

Geodia neptuni, Potato sponge

Haliclona spp., Finger sponge

Myriastrea spp.

Niphates digitalis, Pink vase sponge

N. erecta, Lavender rope sponge

Spinosella polycifera

S. vaginalis

Tethya crypta

II. Coelenterates—Phylum Coelenterata

A. Anthozoans—Class Anthozoa

1. Anemones—Order Actiniaria

Aliphasia tagetes, Pale anemone

Bartholomea annulata, Corkscrew anemone

Condylactis gigantea, Giant pink-tipped anemone

Hereractis lucida, Knobby anemone

Lebrunia spp., Staghorn anemone

Stichodactyla helianthus, Sun anemone

2. Colonial Anemones—Order Zoanthidea

Zoanthus spp., Sea mat

3. False Corals—Order Corallimorpharia

Discosoma spp. (formerly *Rhodactis*), False coral

Ricordia florida, Florida false coral

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 260—Paragraphs 4778 to 4781; strike out.

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 261—Paragraphs 4818 to 4819; read:

VI. Echinoderms—Phylum Echinodermata

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 261—Paragraphs 4842 to 4856; read:

VII. Chordates—Phylum Chordata

A. Tunicates—Subphylum Urochordata

(FR 10/28/05) 51/05

Page 264—Paragraph 5164; read:

Scup, *Stenotomus chrysops*

TABLE 5 OF APPENDIX A TO PART 622—CARIBBEAN CONCH RESOURCES

Queen conch, *Strombus gigas*

The following species are included for data collection purposes only:

Atlantic triton's trumpet, *Charonia variegata*

Cameo helmet, *Cassis madagascarensis*

Green star shell, *Astrea tuber*

Hawkwing conch, *Strombus raninus*

Milk conch, *Strombus costatus*

Roostertail conch, *Strombus gallus*
West Indian fighting conch, *Strombus pugilis*
True tulip, *Fasciolaria tulipa*
(FR 10/28/05)

51/05

COAST PILOT 5 33 Ed 2005 Change No. 22

Page 261—Paragraph 4857 to Page 263—Paragraph 5032;
read:

Lutjanidae—Snappers

Unit 1

Silk snapper, *Lutjanus vivanus*
Blackfin snapper, *L. buccanella*
Black snapper, *Apsilus dentatus*
Vermilion snapper, *Rhomboplites aurorubens*

Unit 2

Queen snapper, *Etelis oculatus*
Wenchman, *Pristipomoides aquilonaris*

Unit 3

Gray snapper, *Lutjanus griseus*
Lane snapper, *Lutjanus synagris*
Mutton snapper, *Lutjanus analis*
Dog snapper, *Lutjanus jocu*
Schoolmaster, *Lutjanus apodus*
Mahogany snapper, *Lutjanus mahogani*

Unit 4

Yellowtail snapper, *Ocyurus chrysurus*

Serranidae—Sea basses and Groupers

Unit 1

Nassau Grouper, *Epinephelus striatus*

Unit 2

Goliath grouper, *Epinephelus itajara*

Unit 3

Red hind, *Epinephelus guttatus*
Coney, *Epinephelus fulvus*
Rock hind, *Epinephelus adscensionis*
Graysby, *Epinephelus cruentatus*
Creole-fish, *Paranthias furcifer*

Unit 4

Red grouper, *Epinephelus morio*
Yellowedge grouper, *Epinephelus flavolimbatus*
Misty grouper, *Epinephelus mystacinus*
Tiger grouper, *Mycteroperca tigris*
Yellowfin grouper, *Mycteroperca venenosa*

Haemulidae—Grunts

White grunt, *Haemulon plumieri*
Margate, *Haemulon album*
Tomtate, *Haemulon aurolineatum*
Bluestriped grunt, *Haemulon sciurus*
French grunt, *Haemulon flavolineatum*
Porkfish, *Anisotremus virginicus*

Mullidae—Goatfishes

Spotted goatfish, *Pseudupeneus maculatus*
Yellow goatfish, *Mulloidichthys martinicus*

Sparidae—Porgies

Jolthead porgy, *Calamus bajonado*
Sea bream, *Archosargus rhomboidalis*
Sheepshead porgy, *Calamus penna*
Pluma, *Calamus pennatula*

Holocentridae—Squirrelfishes

Blackbar soldierfish, *Myripristis jacobus*

Bigeye, *Priacanthus arenatus*
Longspine squirrelfish, *Holocentrus rufus*
Squirrelfish, *Holocentrus adscensionis*

Malacanthidae—Tilefishes

Blackline tilefish, *Caulolatilus cyanops*
Sand tilefish, *Malacanthus plumieri*

Carangidae—Jacks

Blue runner, *Caranx crysos*
Horse-eye jack, *Caranx latus*
Black jack, *Caranx lugubris*
Almaco jack, *Seriola rivoliana*
Bar jack, *Caranx ruber*
Greater amberjack, *Seriola dumerili*
Yellow jack, *Caranx bartholomaei*

Scaridae—Parrotfishes

Blue parrotfish, *Scarus coeruleus*
Midnight parrotfish, *Scarus coelestinus*
Princess parrotfish, *Scarus taeniopterus*
Queen parrotfish, *Scarus vetula*
Rainbow parrotfish, *Scarus guacamaia*
Redfin parrotfish, *Sparisoma rubripinne*
Redtail parrotfish, *Sparisoma chrysotermum*
Stoplight parrotfish, *Sparisoma viride*
Redband parrotfish, *Sparisoma aurofrenatum*
Striped parrotfish, *Scarus croicensis*

Acanthuridae—Surgeonfishes

Blue tang, *Acanthurus coeruleus*
Ocean surgeonfish, *Acanthurus bahianus*
Doctorfish, *Acanthurus chirurgus*

Balistidae—Triggerfishes

Ocean triggerfish, *Canthidermis sufflamen*
Queen triggerfish, *Balistes vetula*
Sargassum triggerfish, *Xanthichthys rigens*

Monacanthidae—Filefishes

Scrawled filefish, *Aluterus scriptus*
Whitespotted filefish, *Cantherhines macrocerus*
Black durgon, *Melichthys niger*

Ostraciidae—Boxfishes

Honeycomb cowfish, *Lactophrys polygonia*
Scrawled cowfish, *Lactophrys quadricornis*
Trunkfish, *Lactophrys trigonus*
Spotted trunkfish, *Lactophrys bicaudalis*
Smooth trunkfish, *Lactophrys triqueter*

Labridae—Wrasses

Hogfish, *Lachnolaimus maximus*
Puddingwife, *Halichoeres radiatus*
Spanish hogfish, *Bodianus rufus*

Pomacanthidae—Angelfishes

Queen angelfish, *Holacanthus ciliaris*
Gray angelfish, *Pomacanthus arcuatus*
French angelfish, *Pomacanthus paru*

**Aquarium Trade—The following aquarium trade species
are included for data collection purposes only:**

Frogfish, *Antennarius spp.*
Flamefish, *Apogon maculatus*
Conchfish, *Astrapogen stellatus*
Redlip blenny, *Ophioblennius atlanticus*
Peacock flounder, *Bothus lunatus*
Longsnout butterflyfish, *Chaetodon aculeatus*
Four-eye butterflyfish, *Chaetodon capistratus*

Spotfin butterflyfish, *Chaetodon ocellatus*
 Banded butterflyfish, *Chaetodon striatus*
 Redspotted hawkfish, *Amblycirrhitus pinos*
 Flying gurnard, *Dactylopterus volitans*
 Atlantic spadefish, *Chaetodipterus faber*
 Neon goby, *Gobiosoma oceanops*
 Rusty goby, *Priolepis hipoliti*
 Royal gramma, *Gramma loreto*
 Creole wrasse, *Clepticus parrae*
 Yellowcheek wrasse, *Halichoeres cyanocephalus*
 Yellowhead wrasse, *Halichoeres garnoti*
 Clown wrasse, *Halichoeres maculipinna*
 Pearly razorfish, *Hemipteronotus novacula*
 Green razorfish, *Hemipteronotus splendens*
 Bluehead wrasse, *Thalassoma bifasciatum*
 Chain moray, *Echidna catenata*
 Green moray, *Gymnothorax funebris*
 Goldentail moray, *Gymnothorax miliaris*
 Batfish, *Ogcocephalus* spp.
 Goldspotted eel, *Myrichthys ocellatus*
 Yellowhead jawfish, *Opistognathus aurifrons*
 Dusky jawfish, *Opistognathus whitehursti*
 Cherubfish, *Centropyge argi*
 Rock beauty, *Holacanthus tricolor*
 Sergeant major, *Abudefduf saxatilis*
 Blue chromis, *Chromis cyanea*
 Sunshinefish, *Chromis insolata*
 Yellowtail damselfish, *Microspathodon chrysurus*
 Dusky damselfish, *Pomacentrus fuscus*
 Beaugregory, *Pomacentrus leucostictus*
 Bicolor damselfish, *Pomacentrus partitus*
 Threespot damselfish, *Pomacentrus planifrons*
 Glasseye snapper, *Priacanthus cruentatus*
 High-hat, *Equetus acuminatus*
 Jackknife-fish, *Equetus lanceolatus*
 Spotted drum, *Equetus punctatus*
Scorpaenidae—Scorpionfishes
 Butter hamlet, *Hypoplectrus unicolor*
 Swissguard basslet, *Lipropoma rubre*
 Greater soapfish, *Rypticus saponaceus*
 Orangeback bass, *Serranus annularis*
 Lantern bass, *Serranus baldwini*
 Tobacconfish, *Serranus tabacarius*
 Harlequin bass, *Serranus tigrinus*
 Chalk bass, *Serranus tortugarum*
 Caribbean tonguefish, *Symphodus arawak*
 Seahorses, *Hippocampus* spp.
 Pipefishes, *Syngnathus* spp.
 Sand diver, *Synodus intermedius*
 Sharpnose puffer, *Canthigaster rostrata*
 Porcupinefish, *Diodon hystrix*

Table 3 of Appendix A to Part 622-Gulf Reef Fish
 (FR 10/28/05)

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